

## The Washington Times

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1915

## WHO OUGHT TO GO NEXT?

Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, Austrian ambassador, is to be recalled from this country, at Washington's instance, on the polite theory that, while Austria and America are still as good friends as ever, Dr. Dumba, as the agent of his principal, has done things he could not do consistently with that friendship between the two nations. Dr. Dumba has indicated that he did nothing of the sort; that he had authorization of his government for whatever he did. There is rather a general feeling that he is correct.

If Dr. Dumba in fact merely has been guilty of getting caught, then he ought not to be the sacrifice. The logical procedure would be a severance of diplomatic relations with the government that wanted him to do the things he has done.

Associated with Dr. Dumba in his plottings against industrial peace and national solidarity in this country was Captain von Papien, military attaché of the German embassy. Von Papien sent improper communications by the same improper messenger that was used by Dumba. There is documentary evidence that he was part and parcel of the same conspiracy. Therefore if Dumba must be sacrificed to the fiction of misrepresenting his government von Papien should go along with him.

Following the same reasoning a step further, we reach the German embassy itself. Count von Bernstorff, as ambassador of Germany, was the immediate superior and chief of von Papien. If von Papien was guilty of impropriety in his dealings with Dumba his improprieties gave color also to the conduct of his chief. Either his chief was so incompetent that he permitted his subordinate to misrepresent him or else he was tainted by the impropriety of that subordinate's acts. Which is it?

It makes little difference which way it be decided. If the German ambassador was unable to control his subordinates and keep them out of mischief he is an improper person to be continued as agent of his government here; he is a menace, as Dr. Dumba became, to the amicable relations between the two countries.

Washington is wondering whether there will not be more shifts in the diplomatic representation of the Teutonic countries. It is very apparent that there ought to be.

Brushing aside the polite fictions, it is apparent that if Dumba was doing what his government wanted him to do, the government, not Dumba, is the real offender. In that case diplomatic relations with that government should no longer be possible. And following the same inexorable logic, if the German government was sympathetic and in union with these same improprieties, then the need of the hour is that diplomatic relations with the Berlin government itself be concluded.

## THE YEAR'S BIG CROPS

A careful estimate credits the country with raising 600,000,000 bushels more of various grains this year than it did last. Wheat, it is promised, will pass the billion-bushel mark; that is, it will produce rather more than 100,000,000 bushels in excess of last year's record crop. Corn is estimated at a trifle under three billions of bushels, which does not quite equal the previous record. The year would have produced a record-making corn crop but for the fact that weather conditions, particularly in the mid-Western corn States, have been very generally bad.

Nature is doing her share this year toward making up for the wastes of the world war. Our own country will have some 420,000,000 bushels of wheat to sell abroad, if the rest of the world wants it, which is far and away the largest surplus we have ever had. But seemingly all the wheat exporting countries aside from Russia have also increased their output. Not much is known about the Russian situation save that there has been a considerable surplus carried over from last year; probably not so large an amount, however, as is commonly supposed.

Moreover, the Russian military reverses are certain to demoralize the business of gathering the crop in that country. It may be regarded as very uncertain, therefore, whether the opening of the Dardanelles, if it should take place, would have so much effect as has been anticipated for it. On the other hand, India, Australia, and Canada have largely increased their wheat yields, and Argentina is expected to do the same.

When the war broke out last year Europe cast about for breadstuffs

and found that in all the world the only first-rate food-producing country with an unusual supply was the United States. There was a marvelous crop here; but nearly all the other wheat countries had short crops, so that the world's aggregate for the year was not so large as it had been in at least one preceding season.

The United States sold its surplus at very high figures and the whole world set about increasing its acreage of wheat. The result is now apparent; there will be a world-wide far beyond anything ever before known, and the American farmers who sowed very big acreage in confidence that they were going to have another experience with \$1.50 wheat will be sadly disappointed. However, there is every reason to expect that good prices will be secured. Without doubt the general results of the year will be highly satisfactory to agricultural producers.

## THE FINANCE OF THE WAR

It was inevitable that the United States would become the dominant financial and economic factor in the war, so far as neutral nations were concerned. A nation at peace, possessed of fiscal relations everywhere, and of twice the wealth of any other similarly postured nation, could not escape either the advantages or the responsibilities of that relationship.

The balance of trade in our favor mounts inevitably to fabulous figures. Either that balance must be discharged in cash or it must be cared for by extension of present and development of new relations that recognize this country as the premier economic figure in the world.

By sending their fiscal agents to negotiate for terms on which they can maintain their business intercourse with us during these troublesome times the allied nations recognize us as a community that can adjust itself to conditions as they arise; that is, as a real factor in the twentieth-century world. It is their purpose to protect their credit here; to keep our industries subject to their call. It is our purpose to make such adjustment as will keep these industries employed, their products moving, their future assured.

Such is the purpose of the financial conference which began in New York—the new world-capital of finance—yesterday. It is the beginning of a new phase in the war, a new era in the development of this country.

## HONORING THE DISTRICT'S LEADERS

Most cities cherish and respect the memories of their municipal officials who have contributed to their progress. It falls to the lot of heads of Washington's city government to be forgotten about as soon as they go out of office.

Especially has Washington failed in recognition of the notable services performed by many of its mayors. Therefore the proposal to erect a memorial to Matthew Gault Emery, the last of the city's mayors, who was in many other ways of great service to the city, will be welcomed by the few who recall the history of the city.

About the only way such outstanding figures as Seaton, Gales, Carberry, Force, and Wallace are recalled in the present day is by the designation of public schools by their names. Their achievements have been recorded in the many valuable papers in the archives of the Columbia Historical Society, but to the general public these men are only names.

Only in recent years was Governor Shepherd honored by the statue of him that now stands in front of the Municipal Building. The public service rendered by Matthew G. Emery, extending over nearly half a century, is remembered by older residents and it should be called to the attention of the younger citizens of the District.

## CITY, COUNTRY, AND HEALTH

Two entirely separate studies have recently shown, first, that the death rate in rural New York is higher than in the city; second, that a group of 1,000 high-class mechanics made no better showing of physical condition than 1,000 clerks.

Open-air life is healthful, but its advantages may be outweighed by drinking water from an open well, by careless diet, by living in malarial atmosphere or by too arduous exertion. As for plumbing in rural communities, too often there is no such thing. The free clinic, dental, surgical or medical, is not within reach of the farmer. Then, as the health department remarks, there is a larger proportion of middle-aged persons in the country.

The Life Extension Institute examined 1,000 clerks in New York city and 1,000 mechanics in an automobile factory in Detroit. It says:

The high-grade industrial worker shows about the same degree of impairment as the sedentary clerk. The chief difference lies in physique. The industrial worker tends to overfeeding and over-weight; the clerk more to under-feeding and light weight.

The mechanics suffer more from lung affections, due to mineral dust.

Ninety-five per cent of industrial workers showed arterial deterioration and disturbed kidney action, as against 80 per cent of clerks. The difference may be represented by the fact that the average age of the mechanics was thirty-two years, of the clerks twenty-seven years.

The men who live in the city and sit at desks need not be envious of their more brawny but not healthier brethren of the field and shop. Both classes may well consider the conclusion that Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk of the Life Extension Institute reached from these figures and stated in an address before the American Public Health Association at Rochester:

These figures fully indicate a widespread and premature physical decay among widely separated groups. Man has grown used to the conditions of impairment, of physical inefficiency, of premature decay and death. He must be aroused to the possibility of longer life, of better life and of higher enjoyment.

## THE HORRIBLE BARBARITY OF IT

Germany's defense of the Arabic torpedoing illumines the basic savagery of the submarine warfare. The submarine had torpedoed the Dunsley, after seeing her company into the boats. Perfectly regular, according to the German conception of naval warfare. They might row ashore, or some other ship might come along and pick them up.

But might it? The Dunsley's company being in the boats, the submarine saw the Arabic. It charges that the Arabic turned toward it, and there has been testimony that it did, with intention to save the Dunsley survivors. Then the submarine, fearing or pretending to fear it was to be attacked, fired on the Arabic.

Taking this story at face value, just as the German foreign office relates it—and there is absolutely no testimony from the Arabic that justifies the notion that the Arabic was going to attack the submarine—where does German submarine humanity stand?

A ship's company in small boats, far from land, must be picked up or lost. But if any ship comes along, maneuvering as if it had any notion of picking up the boats, it is to be regarded as menacing the submarine, and itself sunk.

The possibilities of this proceeding constitute the complete disproof of German pretensions of humane purpose. The submarine stands over the passengers of its first victim, threatening to sink any rescue boat that appears. The first victim might thus be made, as it was in the Dunsley case, a bait to attract another. Instead of giving the Dunsley's survivors a chance to be saved, the possible rescuer was herself sacrificed. It may reasonably be assumed that a third rescuer would have been torpedoed in like manner provided it appeared before the submarine felt under the necessity to sneak away for safety.

Guarantees of the safety of crew and passengers, which represent merely a threat to murder any rescuers that may happen along, have no very impressive force.

## THE CODE OF HONOR

Whether it is to be the "Princeton honor system," or called by some other name, it is welcome news that an effort is to be made to create a sentiment against the practices that recently have brought the United States Naval Academy into unpleasant notoriety.

The President knows enough about the college boy to realize that the first step to check "cribbing" does not involve the passing of rules and regulations, but the creation of a sentiment against it among the student body.

During the inquiry into the "gouging" charges the public may have gotten an exaggerated impression of the culpability of the Naval Academy student. It has been said, on reliable authority, that "gouging" was winked at, and it was considered generally a method by which one might pass examinations, so long as he did not seek honors by that route.

Even such a standard exhibits a certain code of honor, though it may not be of the highest sort. But the rigorous observance among students of the unwritten codes that have existed at the Academy points to the possibility of an accession to a higher standard. Tact, not force, now is needed to help the Academy recover from the unsavory disclosures of the recent investigations.

A good soldier never looks back and neither does a poor one.

With the Kaiser's U-gondolas maintaining their present high efficiency of trawler destruction, the Pankhurst's next hunger strike may not be altogether voluntary.

A near-sighted jingoist doesn't allow his affliction to prevent him from borrowing a pair of binoculars and looking for more afflictions.

Advances in the prices of food-stuffs may soon find the destitute working man chewing the upholstery from his limousine.

With the Nobel Prize going by default, interest will now center in the keen contest for the ignoble prize.

## Zeppelin Rain of Death Upon London Stirs Primal Passion

British Capital, Under Bombardment From Skies, Shows No Terror, Declares Eye-Witness of Midnight Raid—Remarkable Story of Public's Behavior.

The British censor has passed the following "experience" story of the latest Zeppelin raid over London by William G. Shepherd, United Press staff correspondent, the first story thus approved and the first which gives a complete insight into the British public's behavior "under fire." It confirms the announcement by the United Press on Thursday that Wednesday night's air raid was over the heart of London, although Shepherd is not permitted to state what theater he attended, nor to identify the section of the city where he was.

By WILLIAM G. SHEPHERD.

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LONDON, Sept. 11.—It is Wednesday night, September 8th. Above the din of the orchestra there sweeps over the theater a cavernous, bass "BOOM!"

"Zeppelin!" whispers a pretty girl sitting next to a Scotch officer.

"No," you hear his whisper, "it's a door banging."

He's lying and knows it.

"Zeppelin!"—"Zeppelin!"

The whisper runs through the audience.

If you knew what was transpiring in the street, you'd be out there, instead of waiting for the last act to end. Such a scene is being enacted out there as the old town of London, in all its rich, thousand-year history never before beheld.

## Roar From Streets

The curtain goes down. You file out of the theater into a crowded street. Traffic is at a standstill. A million quiet cries make a subdued roar. Seven million people of the biggest city in the world stand gazing into the sky from the darkened streets.

Here is the climax to the twentieth century.

Among the autumn stars floats a long, gaunt Zeppelin. It is dull yellow—the color of the harvest moon.

The long fingers of searchlights, reaching up from the roofs of the city, are touching all sides of the death messenger with their white tips. Great booming sounds shake the city. They are Zeppelin bombs—falling—killing—burning. Lesser noises—of shooting—are nearer at hand; the noise of aerial guns sending up shrapnel into the sky.

"For God's sake! Don't do that!" says one man to another who has just struck a match to light a cigarette.

Whispers, low voices, run all through the streets.

"There's a red light in the sky over there; our house may be burning," exclaims a woman, clutching at a man's coat.

"There are a million houses in London; why ours particularly?" he responds.

## Flashes of Shrapnel

A group of men talking French stand gazing up from the street. They are in waiters' clothes and have rushed out from the supper-room of one of the most luxurious hotels in the world.

"The devil!" exclaims one, and then—

"We've got it—it can't get away! There's shrapnel all around it!"

"Oh—my neck!" says a pretty girl in evening wraps. "I can't look up a minute more."

But she does.

All about you are beautifully garbed women, and men in evening clothes. "Oh's" and "Ah's," long drawn out—exclamations of admiration like the sounds made by American crowds watching fireworks—greet the brilliantly white flashes of shrapnel.

Suddenly you realize that the biggest city in the world has become the night battlefield on

which seven million harmless men, women, and children live.

Here is War at the very heart of civilization, threatening all the millions of things that human hearts and human minds have created in past centuries. Mourners tonight will leave the side of the dead to look into the sky fearfully. Little children who have said: "Now I lay me— and have gone to sleep, will be awakened and rushed into cellars to save them from death.

There are more cries.

## London Transformed

"Good God! It's staggering!"—as a shrapnel flash breaks, apparently, near the great airport.

But the Zeppelin moves on steadily.

What a roar of joy would go up from the millions of this great city if they could suddenly see the yellow object transformed into the flash of one gigantic gas explosion!

Little white-gloved hands clap their approval at the Zeppelin's near approach to death; white-teeth sparkle in smiles, men roar with delight. These men and women, flowers of twentieth century culture, have become elemental. Dirty, bloody, battle-mad soldiers feel this same way in battle. Killing has been put into the hearts of these crowds.

If the men up there in the sky think they are terrifying London they are wrong. They are only making England white-hot mad.

## Miracle Is Wrought

The redness of a burning building fills the sky. The dome of historic St. Paul's Cathedral looms up against the redness. You pass the old church in a side street. At the gateway stands the old verger, half dressed. It has been his duty for the past half century to guard the church against thieves and fires as other sextons have guarded it for centuries past. But he's got a bigger job on his hands than any of them ever had before.

The verger's white-haired wife stands beside him. They are talking with three girls such as never came into the lives of church sextons except on nights like this. They are pointing out to the aged couple, with cheaply jeweled fingers, the slowly fading yellow form of the Zeppelin.

We are all brothers and sisters in the streets of London tonight—neither man nor woman, neither good nor bad—just humans, outraged, mad, unwilling to die. It is a miracle that the great gas bag in the air brings about.

On the plinth of "Chinese" Gordon's monument sit a soldier and a girl. She is racing invisible figures on the stone pavement. His arm is about her; her face is bent to his. Maybe they've seen this Zeppelin tonight, but just now she's listening to the old story that will be new when the books telling the story of tonight's Zeppelin raid have crumbled into dust.

They typify London and England—unchanged one iota by this Zeppelin raid that only ended in the loss of 37 harmless lives.

The next day recruiting tripled.

## MAIL BAG

(From The Times' Readers.)

Communications to the Mail Bag must be written on one side of the paper, must not exceed 200 words in length, and must be signed with name and address of sender. The publication of letters in The Times' Mail Bag does not mean the endorsement by The Times of the opinions of the writer. The Mail Bag is an open forum, where the citizens of Washington can argue most questions.

**Asks If Employees of the Police Department Are Immune From Observing the Traffic Regulations.**

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Are the employees of the Police Department immune from observing the traffic regulations? The reason I ask is this:

This morning about 7 a. m. I alighted from a south-bound car at Ninth street and New York avenue northwest, en route to Fourteenth and New York avenue. After alighting I started across the railway track, first coming on the way north on track or roadway. Everything was clear. As I stepped across the south-bound track, there came lumbering along, going south, a police van, or "Black Maria," on the wrong side of the roadway. I was momentarily non-plussed to get out of its way to save myself from being run down, as it were.

When the car stopped, this "van" evidently switched around the rear end, instead of awaiting the "start" of the street, which, no doubt, if done by any other kind of a vehicle, the occupant would be hailed to the Police Court for obstructing the traffic regulations.

I believe in "safety," but if those who are charged with enforcing their rules and regulations, pay no attention to them, how can they expect it from the ordinary mortal?

Washington, Sept. 10.

**Nominates John C. Spooner For President and William Alden Smith For Vice President.**

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Nominations for the Republican standard-bearers being now in order, I submit the following:

For President—John C. Spooner, formerly of Wisconsin, now of New York.

For Vice President—William Alden Smith, of Michigan.

Besides being a veteran of the civil war, with a splendid military record, Mr. Spooner is recognized as one of our foremost statesmen and lawyers. It is also well known that he resigned the United States Senate (held by him from Wisconsin for two terms) because of the insufficiency of the salary and his unwillingness to add thereto by accepting retainers from private parties or concerns of "Chauteauque lecture engagements."

It will also be recalled that while United States Senator Mr. Spooner took a long vacation in the summer of 1909, which came before that body, and that in legislative matters his suggestions were generally followed.

As for William Alden Smith, it need only be said he represents Americanism in its best estate and most attractive aspects. Coming up from the newshy and having through sheer ability and industry reached the proud position he now holds.

The standing and character of both John C. Spooner and William Alden Smith are without flaw or blemish, and in all that goes to make up the qualifications required for the Republican standard-bearers, it is believed they are excelled by none. I, therefore, take great pleasure in nominating them.

WILLIAM E. SMITH.

Washington, September 10.

**Declares the National Capital's Courthouse Is a Disgrace.**

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Your newspaper has generally been forward and persistent in the advocacy of all matters in the interest and for the development of Washington City. In this connection may I call to your attention, as worthy of your best effort, the need of a new court building. For the Capital of the nation the present court house is a disgrace. Even in the small cities of the States there are far superior buildings. Take Baltimore city with its \$5,000,000 building; Memphis, Tenn., and even the small cities such as Newark, N. J., and the comparison suggests a need of proper public spirit on the part of Washington City. Will you not start a campaign in your paper for this needed improvement?

CHARLES BENEDICT CALVERT.

Washington, September 9.

**Elks to Give Bake.**

Arrangements have been completed for the clam bake in which Washington Lodge, No. 15, B. P. O. E. will participate tomorrow. The steamer St. Johns will carry the guests to the bake.

## Concert Today

By United States Marine Band,  
White House at 4:30 p. m.

WILLIAM H. SANTELMANN,  
Leader.

March, "Washington Greys," Graffius.

Overture, "William Tell," Rossini.

Musical, "Mazurka," Chopin.

Grand Scenes from "La Boheme," Puccini.

"Sinfonietta," Von Blon.

Second Polonaise, Liszt.

"The Star-Spangled Banner," Liszt.

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## COMES TO ARRANGE TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Special Delegate Will Visit Principal Cities to Lay Commerce Foundation.

To lay the foundations for future growth of commerce between Russia and the chief ports of North America, and to work for general trade extension and the creation of a Russian-American bank, Alexander Behr, vice president of the Russian-American chamber of Commerce, is coming to the United States for a tour of industry, trial cities, and series of conferences with trade organizations.

Mr. Behr sailed from Christiania, September 1, and as an official of the Moscow chamber of commerce, will make a series of personal visits to confer not only with trade organizations, but their most active members. Mr. Behr will have the cooperation of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce on his tour. He will be met at New York by a representative of the bureau who will confer with him as to his itinerary, and assist in gaining for him as wide a hearing as possible.

The project for a Russian-American Bank in Russia, has been brought to the attention of Consul General John H. Snodgrass in Moscow. In a letter signed by the president, vice president, general manager and secretary of the Russian-American chamber of commerce.

**Of Extended Credit.**

"In our endeavors to enlarge the existing commercial relations between the United States and Russia, we are confronted with questions of extended credit, means of obtaining more practical methods of payments, and the need of a medium whereby matters of transportation, insurance, standing of firms, and other confidential matters could be treated to the satisfaction of those in the United States who are not acquainted with Russia and its people, and of Russian merchants who are not acquainted with the conditions of trade in the United States."

After mature consideration regarding the best means to ensure the success of the important undertaking which we are endeavoring to establish on a firm basis, we have arrived at the conclusion that the establishment of an American bank in Russia is of the greatest importance.

We do not overlook the fact that, for many years, business transactions between the United States and Russia have been served and carried on very well, by existing banks in this country, covering yearly millions of dollars, and that we have even at the present moment ready to meet all requirements of any specific industry, trade, or personal enterprise. Yet we are under the necessity of creating a purely American bank established here with the purpose, first and foremost, to render the necessary assistance in all the various phases of pecuniary transactions between the two countries, and secondly, to create a certain moral guaranty that their interests are safeguarded by an institution founded for the special purpose of trade with this country. It would prove to be the nucleus of an enormous business which could be developed.

**For American Bank.**

"In expressing our views on the establishment of an American bank in this country, we advocate the most important measure that concerns the life of our institution, and, naturally, we should be most willing to direct all work through the medium of such a bank."

"The imports and exports of both countries have been reaching enormous figures, and it is to be expected after the war. It might be sufficient to state that banks in this country pay yearly dividends of 10 to 14 per cent, but we are ready to give you at any time more detailed information. We request you to place our wants before the financial circles of the United States, with the object of establishing an American bank in this city with which we can have business matters relating to our chamber of Commerce."

"Judging by the interest and desire shown by the commercial centers of both countries to greatly extend the existing business relations, and also by the data that have been furnished by our institution in the comparatively short time of its existence, the questions stated are practically the first which have been before us, and any business proposition can be determined or closed."

**John F. Dryden, 2d,**

**Starts on \$12 Job**

Grandson of Prudential Insurance Company's Founder, Yale, '15,

To Learn Business.